# FOURTH ANNUAL REINHARDT EXHIBITION



Toledo Museum of Art

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#### Barbizon School

Millet Rosseau Harpignies Daubigny Corot Diaz Jacque Dupre

#### Dutch School

Mauve Kever DeBock Israels
Pieters Artz Neuhuys

#### Modern French

Bouguereau Knight Bouchee Roybet
Rico Weiss Lynch
Monchamblon

#### Early English Masters

Sir Thomas Lawrence Sir Godfrey Kneller
George Romney Sir Peter Lely



#### THE BARBIZON SCHOOL.

#### 1. The Mower - - - J. F. Millet.

Jean Francois Millet stands out boldly as one of the foremost masters in the richest period of the history of art in France. The Barbizon painters revolutionized the art, not only of France, but of the entire world. Forsaking the stuffy studios of Paris and the traditions of the academicians, they fled to the village of Barbizon on the edge of the wonderful forest of Fontainebleau, where they developed their ideals and gave to the world the masterpieces which will live for all time. Millet, a peasant himself, born at Greville, in 1814, has given us representations of peasant life, painted with his simple earnest feeling and comprehension of its poetry and pathos, such as no other painter has ever reached. His Angelus, for which he received but \$360, finally brought \$150,000. In the estimation of the world, he now stands as one of the greatest masters of all times. Millet died at Barbizon in 1875.

#### 2. L'Etong de Ville d'Avray - J. B. C. Corot.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot was born in Paris, July 20, 1796. He was the artist poet of the morning and of the evening, a delightful painter of twilight, rosy dawn and dewy eve. He was the man of all others who could invest every landscape with a romanticism and charm which are thoroughly wonderful. He was the acknowledged leader of the great school of landscape painting, and for many years before his death, he had a powerful influence over numerous painters who have become, or will yet become, famous. His works are among the cherished possessions of the great galleries of the world.

#### 3. The River Bank in Spring - C. F. Daubigny.

Charles Francois Daubigny was born in Paris in 1817. While in achievement, he equals the other great masters of the Barbizon School, still his life affords a striking contrast to the troubled career of Millet. Daubingy never painted figures of large size, his greatest works being landscapes. They show most frequently a river or some water in the front plane. He often painted pictures with well wooded banks and a flock of geese ascending and sometimes with a village in the distance, showing a church spire, trees and houses against the sky. There were two great forces upon which Daubigny usually relied; one of comfort and cheerfulness as shown in the well painted landscape and river, lively, liquid and glowing such as the "Springtime" in the Louvre, and the other mood full of feeling of repose. Daubigny died in Paris in 1878.

#### 4. The Bridge - - - Theodore Rousseau.

Theodore Rousseau was born in Paris in 1812. He showed himself a true naturalist in his first picture in 1826. Throughout all his life he fought the battle of naturalism with varying success. With other Barbizon painters, he founded the modern French school of land-scape painting, of which he is one of the chief glories. Few, if any, have surpassed him in the rendering of atmospheric effects, in the ability to diffuse light and air throughout a landscape and in the power to communicate to others the deep feelings excited by nature in a highly sensitive organization like his own. The forest of Fontainebleau, where he spent many years of his life, supplied him with an inexhaustible variety of subjects, which he rendered with rare facility.

- 5. Landscape and Cattle - Jules Dupre.
- 6. The Road To Crotry - " "

Jules Dupre, like Millet, was a peasant, having been born at Nantes in 1811. He was one of the most original and powerful painters of the modern French school. At twelve years of age he was the principal decorator in his father's porcelain factory, on the banks of the Oise. In his hours of freedom, the boy used to wander over the fields with sketchbook and pencil. No professor interposed himself between this talent in its birth and what it portrayed. At eighteen the little china painter became a young master, at sixty he was an illustrious and respected veteran of the school of 1830. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1870, and died at L'Isle-Adan in 1889.

- 7. The Sheep Fold - Charles Jacque.
- 8. Edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau "" "
- 9. Watching the Flock - " "

Charles Jacque, the celebrated landscape painter, engraver and etcher, was born in Paris in 1813, and died in 1894. When seventeen years old, he studied with a geographical engraver, but later on enlisted as a soldier and remained seven years in the army. He may be characterized as a rustic artist. He painted farm-yard scenes with vigor, and excelled in accurate knowledge of sheep and poultry. His fame rests equally on his achievements as an etcher and his masterfulness with the brush.

#### 10. Summer - - - H. Harpignies.

Henri Harpignies was born in 1819. He was the intimate of all the great masters of the Barbizon School, and still lives and paints with almost the virility of youth at an age of eighty-eight years. He is the one remaining link which connects us with the great Barbizon period.

#### THE DUTCH SCHOOL.

- 11. Shoreward Bound - Josef Israels.
- 12. The Apple Parer - " " "
- 13. The Young Sailors - " "

Josef Israels, the greatest of the modern Dutch masters, was born at Groningen in 1824. His home and studio are now located at The Hague in Holland. He has long occupied the position of leader and father of the Dutch School of painters. He comes in order of time only a few years after Bosboom, and contemporary with Weissenbruch. Israels, besides being a great artist is in every way a striking character. As a painter he has shown his originality in departing from conventional methods and depicting subjects of his own choosing. He became an innovator in art, and though not the first to break with the past, coming as he did after Bosboom, he yet has been the greatest force in dethroning in his own country, the historical and romantic views and theories of painting that prevailed before his time. Israels has been the recipient of every honor that the various countries of the world could confer, and he stands today as the dean of living painters.

#### 14. The Return of the Flock - - Anton Mauve.

Anton Mauve was born at Zaandam, Holland, in 1838, and died in 1888. He wished early to become an artist, and in spite of family opposition, set himself strenuously to work. He achieved great success, gaining many honors and medals at Vienna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Paris and elsewhere. The influence of Millet is marked in his works which may be described as tender pastorals, carried out in schemes of silvery gray, brown and green. He had a wonderful sense of values and exquisite atmospheric quality is never absent from his low toned harmonies of a Dutch landscape. He is noted for his sheep, but he painted all his subjects with much skill and sympathy.

- 15. The Lesson - Kever.
- 16. Peeling Potatoes - Evard Pieters.
- 17. The Visit - " " "
- 18. The Three Trees - Theophile De Bock.

#### EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

19. Portrait of Lady Ogilvie - Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was born in Bristol, England, 1769, and died at London in 1830. He early distinguished himself by his ability in drawing. At the age of ten years, he set out as a portrait painter in crayons. In his seventeenth year, he commenced oil painting. In 1787, twelve months afterwards, he settled in London and entered himself as a student in the Royal Academy. In 1791, although under the age required by the laws—24—he was elected an associate of the Academy, and after the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he succeeded him as painter to the king. He was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1815, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Academy.

- 20. Portrait of the Countess of Falmouth Sir Peter Lely.
- 21. Portrait of Lady Grantham George Romney.
- 22. Portrait of Lady Maitland - "

George Romney was born in 1734, and died in 1802. His best points as a painter were his vigorous drawing and expressive form. He divided the honors of portraiture with Sir Joshua Reynolds.

23. Portrait of Lady Spencer - Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir Godfrey Kneller had the honor of painting eight crowned heads. He was born in 1676 and died in 1723. Kneller studied in Amsterdam and in Rome, and afterwards went to Venice, where he was very popular. He was induced to go to England in 1774, and received such a flattering reception from Charles II. that he determined to remain there. After the death of Sir Peter Lely he was made court painter. He was knighted by William III. in 1692. George I. made him a baronet in 1715.

#### 24. Portrait of Madamoiselle De Soubise,

François Drouais.

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25.	The Cavalier - Ferdinand Leon Victor Roybet.
26.	Seeking Shelter Adolph Schreyer.
27.	Ray of Sunshine W. Bouguereau.
28.	Tete Jeune Fille A. Lynch.
29.	Golden Sunset Ridgeway Knight.
30.	The Old Bridge Aston Knight.
31.	The Letter Writer E. Portilie
32.	The Decision G. Portilie.
33.	The Rehearsal Caesar Detti.
34.	The Goat Herder - · - Meyer von Bremen.
35.	Venice Felix Ziem.
36.	In the Pasture Mme. M. Dieterle.
37.	Springtime David Artz.
38.	Venetian Canal M. Rico.
39.	The Edge of the Town Jose Weiss.
40.	The Serenader Leon Brunin.
41.	Saule et Bosquet a Chatillon - Jan Monchablon.



